

WHOLE NUMBER 8.768

A Chinese Fete

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hamilton (Miss Alice Carr of Portsmouth, N. H.), have been guests in town over the Fourth.

Miss Edith M. Peckham, assistant superintendent of schools of town, New Jersey, is home for summer vacation.

TO SNUFF VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly without active or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body are in the same manner as volcanoes. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight rumble of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted the most intense suffering and making life a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic eruptions of disease, whether active or threatening, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is this liquid discovery, THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE powers of this famous remedy have cut a new path through the field of medicine, sweeping with it a startling record of tremendous success.

Druggists sell it in New 50¢ and 10¢ and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Drops for all Diseases of the Eyes, 50¢.

FALL RIVER LINE.

NEW YORK

STEAMERS

COMMONWEALTH and PRISILLA

Leave Long wharf, Newport, week days at 9:25 P. M., Sunday 10 P. M., due New York 7:00 A. M. Meal service in a canteen. Orchestra on each steamer.

NOTICE—On Sundays from June 27th to September 5th inclusive, steamer Providence will touch at Newport, leaving there at 9:15 p. m.

Wickford Line

STEAMER GENERAL

(Week Days Only.)

Line	New York	Newport	Due
Wickford	7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	7:50 a. m.
Wickford	1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
Wickford	5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Wickford	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	9:50 p. m.

SUNDAYS ONLY
12:00 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:30 p. m.

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SMOKELESS POWDER.

And One Reason Why Our Big Guns Are Made So Long.

Only 43 per cent of ordinary gunpowder is converted into gas when it explodes. The remaining 57 per cent is unconsumed residue, which we see in the form of smoke. With smokeless powder it is different. On ignition it is converted wholly into gas. A much greater volume of gas is produced, and the explosive effect is proportionately increased.

When the war with Spain broke out in 1898 the United States government did not have any smokeless powder. The Spaniards, on the other hand, had plenty of it and used it on both land and sea. Consequently the American besiegers at Santiago were unable to see the Spanish soldiers firing at them, whereas the enemy could see by the puffs of smoke just where to shoot. When Admiral Cervera's ships came out of the harbor and tried to escape, the vessels of the American squadron found it hard in the light that followed to fire accurately because their view of the foe was obscured by the clouds of smoke from their own guns.

There are many kinds of smokeless gunpowder. One of the best known is the English cordite, which, when forced through holes in a perforated metal plate while in a plastic condition, takes the form of thick strings that look like brown rubber. The strings are cut up into short cylindrical pieces. You can safely hold a string of cordite in your hand and light one end of it; it will burn slowly with a bright flame.

A characteristic of smokeless powder is that they burn very slowly; on that account modern guns are very long, in order that all the powder of a charge may have time to be transformed into gas before the projectile driven by it leaves the muzzle of the weapon. The smokeless powder used by our army and navy is made by soaking ultra cotton in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It is thus converted into a plastic substance that may be molded or cut into any shape required. For small arms it is manufactured in a form resembling spaghetti—long strings that are chopped into little pieces and packed into the cartridges. For big guns it is made in long rods, which, after being perforated from end to end with a number of holes to insure quicker ignition, are cut into short lengths. That kind of powder, which might be called an explosive celluloid, is of a horny consistency. As in the case of other smokeless powders, the slowness with which it burns is owing finally to its density.

The very cloth of the bags used to contain charges of gunpowder for the big guns has itself been made of smokeless powder—that is, woven of threads of exactly the same substance. That is an invention of the Germans. The bag thus becomes part of the explosive charge and when the gun is fired is wholly consumed.—Professor Charles S. Munroe in Youth's Companion.

Steller's Sea Cow.

An inhabitant of the northern seas which has disappeared is Steller's sea cow. When Bering's expedition was caught in the ice near the strait which bears his name his crew lived mainly on the flesh of this huge and stupid Arctic animal. It was larger than an elephant, full grown, specimens being as much as twenty-five feet long and weighing five or six tons apiece. It had no teeth at all, their place being taken by great horny plates. The very last of these harmless monsters is said to have been killed by a Russian sealer in the summer of 1843.—New York Press.

Hard to Understand.

Arnold Daly says that once, when he was talking to Bernard Shaw, the latter admonished him, "If you wish to get on in the world never take anybody's advice."

"This," said Daly, "resolved itself into a paradox, for if I took Mr. Shaw's advice I was taking somebody's advice, and if I took somebody's advice then I should never get on, yet if I didn't take Mr. Shaw's advice I shouldn't get on, and—well, I came to the conclusion that Bernard Shaw was one of those people whom as Lord Dunsany says, 'no fellow can understand.'"—Baltimore Sun.

Wind Velocity.

The majority of people are unable to determine the wind's velocity. When the smoke from a chimney moves in a straight, vertical column it means that a one to two miles an hour breeze is blowing. A three miles an hour wind will just stir the leaves on the trees. Twenty-five miles an hour will sway the trunks; at forty the small branches will break; and it takes a mile a minute gale to snap the trunks of big trees.—London Answers.

Coming Back.

It was the beginning of their wedding trip.

"Dear," she inquired anxiously, "in the excitement of leaving did you say goodby to papa and mamma?"

"No," he replied, "I said au revoir."

Puck.

Phil Beta Kappa.

Phil Beta Kappa are the names of three letters of the Greek alphabet, the initial letters of three Greek words, Philosophy, Philon Kubermetes, which means "philosophy the guide of life."

This is the name of the oldest of the Greek letter college societies. Membership is bestowed as an honor for exceptionally good scholarship. The society originated at William and Mary college in 1776, but has extended to many other colleges and universities. There are about 17,000 names in the catalogue. Members wear a gold watch key as a badge, with emblem and inscriptions.—Philadelphia Press.

Cause of the Effect.

The table groaned.

It was no wonder.

For the food upon it was not only heavy, but indigestible as well.—Philadelphia Leader.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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WARRING ON RUST.

Problems With Which Iron and Steel Exporters Are Wrestling.

This age of steel has roused a world wide battle with rust, and more chemists and other experts are studying possible weapons for this battle than are busy on almost any other industrial problem. Concrete owes much of its present growth to the difficulty of protecting steel and iron against rust.

Absolutely pure iron will rust only slowly. One way, therefore, is to improve the grade of iron, and manufacturers now sell iron that is guaranteed to withstand rust for considerable periods. It is possible, though expensive to purify iron completely by electrolysis and electrolytic iron, as it is called, may before long be common commercially.

Surface coats of protection are, however, the favorite methods of today and many such coatings have appeared lately. The latest one is a metal coat that can be applied on an iron or steel structure after it has been erected to much the same way that paint is applied. Finely powdered metals—such as zinc, lead or zinc, or all three in proper proportion—are mixed in oil and painted on the bridge or column or other structure that needs protection. Then the painted surface is heated by a hand torch or in whatever way is most convenient.

The oil burns away, and the powdered metal melts, but does not run. As the metal cools it takes a tight grip on the iron surface and forms a thin alloy coat, which stops rust.—Saturday Evening Post.

Selecting the Golf Ball.

The small heavy ball will go farther than the lighter or larger ball for the player who can hit it extremely hard owing to its less resistance from the air. Because of its weight and small size it can bore its way through the air almost like a bullet. In the case of a lady or a very light hitter I firmly believe they will get much better results with the large light ball since because of its greater resiliency it will get the maximum distance from a much lighter blow. So my advice would be for a light hitter to use the light ball, the average hitter the medium weight and the hard hitter the heavy ball.—Outing.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. H. Fletcher. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Burroughs Statement Machine

The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Bal.," makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the visible printing style of machine—or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and sends them out on time.

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on all your figure work—making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Manager.

Established by Franklin in 1731

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 131
Home Telephone 1010

Saturday, July 10, 1915.

England now has 750,000 men in France and 300,000 more are soon to be sent there.

The United States has imported one hundred and twenty millions of gold in the last six months.

The business men along Broadway are beginning to feel happy once more. The new pavements are nearly completed.

England is said to be turning out two submarines a week. Still Germany goes on sinking ships of the allies at about the same rate.

It is expected now that this war will last well into another year. The Russian disaster it is believed will have a tendency to prolong hostilities for many months.

The will of Mrs. Hannah M. Currier, widow of the former Gov. Currier of New Hampshire, leaves nearly \$1,000,000 to establish an art institution in Manchester, N. H.

According to the Block Island Weather Bureau there were but nine clear days in the month of June. The highest temperature was 75 degrees on the 29th and the lowest 47 degrees on the 2nd.

In June orders were booked by United States builders for 27,000 cars, including 16,000 for Russia. Locomotive orders amounted to 600 of which 500 were for export. 300,000 tons of rails were ordered.

The contractors have practically completed the work on the new police station, and the building can be turned over to the city at any time. The new motor patrol wagon has not yet arrived but it is expected soon.

The discarded voting booths which were destroyed by fire Tuesday evening cost the city \$750. They were for sale and the city had an offer of \$250 for them. They have now gone to that bureau from whence no voting booth will return.

Paris reports that the British commanders have given up the idea of offensive movement this year. The delay is due to lack of munitions and to the fact that it will be next Christmas before the new ministry of munitions can produce sufficient quantities of shells and machine guns to warrant an offensive move.

According to investigations that have been made by the Federal recruiting officers in California, United States soldiers and sailors, lured by cash bonuses of \$10 each, free transportation to Europe and prospects of special pay and spectacular fighting, have been induced to desert the American service for the British army.

There are now two million automobiles in the United States. The estimated running expense of these machines is seven hundred and thirty million dollars per annum. The cost of the cars purchased this year is four hundred and fifty million. Thus it will be seen that over one billion dollars in this country has gone into automobiles this year. The entire outfit of automobiles could not be sold for a million. This shows a shrinkage and waste of capital almost equal to the ravages of war.

The New York Times says there is a well grounded belief among naval officers that the next Congress will be asked to authorize the construction of a complete division of battle cruisers of greatest offensive and defensive power, as well as of highest possible speed and greatest radius of action. Many millions will have to be spent to bring our navy up to the standard needed. Meanwhile would it not be well to get a Secretary who is up to the standard. Didn't a good thing for the country by resigning. Will not Daniels do likewise?

An exchange says "Prominent business organizations are working for the repeal of the La Follette seamen's bill" which will eventually drive our flag from the sea. The paper argues from that that the bill will be repealed next winter. We are not so sure of that what has business got to do with this administration, or with the blathering La Follette for that matter? The business world can expect no favors from the party in power. All the legislation thus far has been to injure business and were it but for the war in Europe the business interests of the country would have suffered more than they have already suffered.

The Democratic free trade party that has controlled the policy of this government for the past two years is beginning to see the light. The Democratic party in Ohio has made a demand for a revision of the Democratic revised tariff. Everywhere those who will see are being made aware that free trade benefits only the importers and foreign pauper labor. Regardless of the European war, all signs point to the election of a protection Congress one year hence. Business men should take care to secure the weakening of the people and feel that the time is soon coming when promoters of big business will not be treated as criminals.

A Valuable Work.

Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell of Providence for many years State Commissioner of public schools in Rhode Island, is writing the story of Dr. John Clarke of Aquidneck, as the founder of the town and colony, in which civil and religious liberty were first clearly set forth and permanently established in America, and in the world. The story of Dr. John Clarke and the founding of the town of Portsmouth and Newport and the Colony of Rhode Island on the island of Aquidneck, in Narragansett Bay, has never been told. In fact the name of Dr. John Clarke, physician, Baptist clergyman, leader, founder, diplomatist, statesman is today unknown to many of our ablest historians and statesmen. Mr. Bicknell in his book, now in press, will show in a clear and conclusive manner that Dr. Clarke and not Roger Williams is entitled to the honor of being the founder of civil liberty and perfect freedom of conscience in all religious concerns. He will also show the primacy of Portsmouth and Newport in the organization of the Colony of Rhode Island. The principal topics in this work will be:

1. Events in English history in the progress of Civil and Religious Freedom.
2. Individual and Colonial Life of the 17th Century as related to Democracy and Soul Liberty.
3. Boston, in Massachusetts Bay Colony, the storm center of Radical and Conservative Ideas as to a Free Commonwealth.
4. Preparations for a Free State at Boston from 1630 to 1635. The School of Anne Hutchinson and Sir Henry Vane.
5. Dr. John Clarke, the Proponent of a new Colony. His character and qualifications for leadership.
6. Banishment of a great body of citizens from Boston, followers of Dr. John Clarke, in 1637, and plans for a new Colony.
7. Purchase of Aquidneck in Narragansett Bay, 1638.
8. Portsmouth founded and organized, April, 1638.
9. Newport founded, 1639.
10. The Colony of Rhode Island organized, 1640.
11. Civil and Soul Liberty, the foundations of the two towns and of the Colony.
12. Populous towns, orderly Government, the administration of just laws, a pure Democracy with absolute freedom in religious concerns, distinguishing features of the Rhode Island Colony from its founding.
13. Roger Williams and the characteristics of the Providence Plantations. Mr. Williams never a consistent advocate of Religious Liberty.
14. The Plantations not an organized entity until 1649.
15. Soul Liberty as advocated by Roger Williams and Dr. John Clarke. Wide differences.
16. Providence Plantations never a separate Colony and never declarative as to Soul Liberty.
17. Dr. John Clarke the Author of the Great Charter of Rhode Island of 1663, and the Statesman-Diplomat who secured it from King Charles II.
18. Essential proofs of the primacy of the Colony of Rhode Island (Aquidneck) in the founding of Democracy and Soul Liberty.

A Few Bulls.

The following notice was given out from church recently:

"There will be a procession next Sunday afternoon in the grounds of the church, but if it rains in the afternoon the procession will take place in the morning."

Here is another: A distinguished leader of the Ulster party, writing to a friend some time back, said: "Before the home rule bill is enforced, Asquith will have to walk over many dead bodies—his own included."

Here is one more nearly local: A certain councilman opposing certain proposed improvements said: "Gentlemen, we will have nothing to do with it; it is but the thin end of a white elephant." The last will compare favorably with a certain Newport gentleman who in a heated discussion, not long ago, proposed to "take the lion by the horns."

Veteran "Inspectors."

"Congressman O'Shaunnessy makes an inspection tour of Newport Harbor." Such was the heading in the Providence Journal a few days ago. It goes on to state that in the party were "Collector of Customs Frank E. Fitzsimmons, District Attorney Harvey A. Baker, Assistant District Attorney Peter C. Cannon, Col. P. H. Quinn, late Democratic candidate for Governor, United States Marshal John J. Richards, Senator Albert B. West, Judge Francis E. Sullivan, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, Joseph V. Broderick, John Smithers and Lewis A. McGowan."

If that was not a good crowd of "up the river" Democratic "inspectors," where could you find a better? Veterans of the party all, and men well used to "inspecting" towns.

Some Suggestive Figures.

The New York and New Haven Railroad system has 200 miles of track in Southern New England and operates 200 passenger trains a day. Its parlor cars of forty years ago which were considered the finest of their kind cost \$7,500 each. The latest parlor or observation cars of today cost in round figures \$25,000. The average cost of a steam locomotive of that date was \$18,000. The cost of the electric locomotives now being used is over \$42,000. The pay of the engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors has increased on the average something over fifty percent, while the average decrease in the passenger rate is 50 percent, and in freight rates 67 percent. No wonder the net income of the road has decreased.

The Sunday evening concerts at the Newport Casino will begin to-morrow.

Not all that Way.

Some Eastern men with more money than brains have probably been showing off in some of the Western towns, and that has led the St. Louis Globe-Democrat to break out as follows: Some Eastern people who have been earnestly striving to "See America First" appear to be somewhat discouraged about geographical identification. They have a desire, which we must commend as laudable, to be thought, when in the West, as being "native and to the manner born." The mistake of some of them has been in arraying themselves according to modes which went out of fashion in the wild West some years ago. Some of them make the holster with its bulging pistol, a part of the costume they don for seeing America first. Their disappointment, and even disgust, at finding Westerners politely asking if they are not from the East, is well reflected in some of their soliloquies:

"We've loaded up with deadly weapons. We're wearing bathing suits and a tank top. We're ready up on Wild Western lore. We talk of lingo, scotch and cowboys. Each idea a lively staple brand. But still we hear that hated phrase: 'We see you're not from the East!'"

When people carry their signs of identification with them, in bulging holsters and other such paraphernalia, anywhere in the West in these days, they must not wonder that their identification is easy. Any one knowing the West would at once pick the man, making such an exhibition of himself as one from the East, and that part of the East not yet penetrated with news of the mighty changes that have come to the West in a few years. If the Easterners who do not want to be identified, will come out arrayed in their usual habiliments, they will find multitudes arrayed like unto them, and will have such times that, in seeing America first, they will resolve it shall it shall not be the last.

The Supply of Torpedoes.

Secretary Daniels of the navy has investigated the new pace and reports that 300 torpedoes are now made in a year in the Newport station, instead of 75 as heretofore and that the capacity of the navy as thus far equipped for that kind of manufacturing is 600 a year, which will be produced in the next year. That means we may fire two torpedoes a day if an enemy makes an attack where we can get at him. The German submarines distribute from four to 40 a day and sink others with them when they go down occasionally. —Worcester Telegram.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

Rev. Anson B. Howard of Bristol, formerly rector of St. Paul's Church, read the service when Benjamin A. Chase was united in marriage to Mrs. Clara Rose at St. Paul's Church. The bride wore a gown of steel colored crepe de chine with a picture hat, and carried a basket of pink roses. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Florence Blake of Providence. Mr. Chase's attendant was his brother-in-law Archibald C. Sherman of Newport. Another brother-in-law, Gould Anthony, and James Matthews acted as ushers. Miss Edna Malone played the wedding march accompanied by Mr. Norman Rose on the violin. After the ceremony the party went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chase where a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Chase left late for a short wedding trip. Mr. Chase is one of the firm of Chase & Son of this town.

Mrs. Grace Chase and daughter Lilith, of New Bedford have been visiting relatives here.

The executors of the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt are sending 34 horses from Oakland Farm to New York on Saturday where they will be sold at auction.

Mrs. Peterson of Barrington who has been visiting Mrs. Clara E. Dennis has returned to her home. Mrs. Ella Brownell is now with Mrs. Dennis.

Mrs. Coomer A. A. Esterbrooks has been visiting Miss Florence Rose.

Rev. Father C. J. Rooney has been visiting in Pittsburg, Pa.

At the whist party given by Col. William Barton Chapter, D. A. R., Miss Evelyn B. Chase won the prize, a shirtwaist set.

A reception was given last week at St. Paul's Guild House for Rev. William L. Phillips, who has recently begun his duties at St. Paul's Church. There was music by Miss Edna Malone, Miss Louise Chase, and Mr. Harold L. Peckham. The Guild room was prettily decorated with flowers, and refreshments were served. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Crowther of Grace Church, Providence; Rev. John A. Gardner of Holy Trinity Church, Tiverton; and Mr. Johnson who is in charge at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Seacoast.

There was a good attendance at the lawn party at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and those who had charge of the arrangements feel gratified at the result. The supper committee was Mrs. A. Fremont Grinnell, chairman, Mrs. Frank L. Tallman, Mrs. William C. Dennis and Mrs. Edward P. Macomber. Mrs. Frank L. Tallman, Miss Minnie Brophy and Mrs. William Spooner served, assisted by Misses Alice N. Brayton, Emily Pierce, and Mrs. Robert M. Wyatt. Miss Laura Wadsworth sold supper tickets. Mrs. Leander Coggeshall was in charge of the tea and coffee and Mrs. A. F. Grinnell was at the cake table. Miss Marjorie Borden was in charge of the candy table and Miss Ruth Healy sold ice-cream tickets. Mrs. Almira Tallman and Mrs. Abby Manchester were in charge of the fancy work and apron tables.

Mrs. Eliza Eager of Providence has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall.

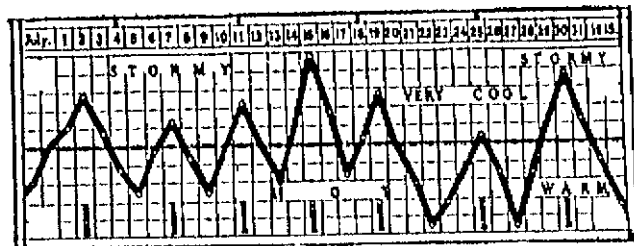
Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Macomber of Providence have been guests of the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Macomber.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Fish of Watertown, Mass. have been visiting Mr. Lawrence Fish and family.

Mr. Sydney T. Healy has gone to Promised Land having been engaged by the American Fisheries Co.

The graduating exercises of the New-town Grammar School were held in the New-town School last Friday afternoon. The graduating class included Misses Catherine Louise Coggeshall, Hazel Adelaide Dale, Frances Josephine Souza, Mary Elizabeth Lopes, Florence

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Temperatures of July will average about normal. The week centering on July 16 will be very warm particularly where rain is deficient and the week centering on July 23 will average unusually cool particularly where rain is excessive. These weather feature dates are for meridian 90. They will occur a little earlier west of that line and a little later east of it.

Most rain is expected during the week centering on July 7 and 30. The rain month covers June 20 to July 18 and during that month greatest amount of rain is expected south of latitude 40, particularly in vicinities of Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California.

July will not be noted for many great storms but severe weather is expected during the week centering on July 7 and 30.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C. July 8, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent July 8 to 13, warm wave 8 to 12, cool wave 11 to 13. This disturbance covers one of the principal storm periods of July. Probably not the greatest, but of sufficient force to require attention. We approximately give the location of the cool waves and the dangerous storms may always be expected in the warm waves. Our forecasts of these warm waves are more accurate as to longitude than as to latitude. By watching newspaper reports as to the location of the lows, when we forecast a dangerous storm, it will add you in locating the places of danger. The warm wave will be from 200 to 400 miles southeast of the center of the low and the storm danger will be in the warm wave. Severe storms were expected in the warm wave forecasted to cross continent July 8 to 12, with greatest force west of meridian 90 about July 10.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about July 12, cross Pacific slope by close of 13, great central valleys 14 to 16, eastern sections 17. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about July 12, great central valleys 14, eastern sections 16. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about July 15, great central valleys 17, eastern sections 18.

This is expected to be a more dangerous storm than the preceding. It will cause the hottest weather of the month. We have located the hot wave on Pacific slope July 13 and the storm is expected to be severe there at that time but will probably decrease in force while crossing great central valleys 14 to 16. We advise all to be on the alert for dangerous storms in eastern sections not far from July 17.

About that time all weather events

Wilhelmina Rose, Helen Elizabeth Haire, Eleanor Milcent Matthews, and Henry Edward Chase, Howard William Thomas Davis, John Arthur Gibson, John Francis Davis, Joseph Christopher Davis and Robert Arthur Wilkie. This was the largest class ever graduated from here. Among those who were present and addressed the class were: Rev. John Wadsworth, Rev. W. L. Phillips, Rev. John Gardner of Tiverton, Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. John M. Eldridge and Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker of Tiverton. Mr. H. F. Anthony presented the diplomas.

There was a large attendance at Children's night at Portsmouth Grange. A program of music and readings was given by Misses Edna Malone, Phoebe Anthony, Elizabeth Freeborn, Elizabeth Anthony, Hazel Ford, Annie Wilkie, Ruth Mott, Alice Brayton, Violeta Yeaw, Hope Anthony, Kathryn Boyd, and Lloyd Anthony and Russell Wilkie. There were played and prizes won by Hazel Ford, John Davis, Lloyd Anthony, Albert Grinnell and Annie Wilkie. Refreshments were served.

Mr. F. Earl Brazil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Brazil and Miss Emeline Wadsworth of Providence were married at the rectory of the Church of the Epiphany, Providence, last week by Rev. Mr. Bassett. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Brazil came here where a wedding supper was served.

The Willing Workers held a picnic at Newport Beach Wednesday.

Rev. John N. Geisler and family of Tolland, Conn., are visiting Mrs. Geisler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Grinnell.

Mrs. Leander Coggeshall is visiting her son Vincent Coggeshall in Providence.

Rev. F. W. Crowder, rector of Grace Church, Providence, and Mrs. Crowder, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Hobbs of Providence, and Rev. John B. Duman of St. George's School are at Willow Brook.

John Raposa, son of Antoine Raposa of Wapping Road was badly cut with a mowing machine this week, and was taken to Newport Hospital. Mr. Raposa's daughter is also at the Hospital where she submitted to an operation for appendicitis.

Wedding Bells.

Williston-Thus.

The wedding of Miss Jennie F. Titus daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Titus, and Ordinance Sergeant Edgar Phillip Williston of Fort Adams, took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Old Fort Road on Wednesday evening, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. The bride wore a dark brown traveling dress of broadcloth and carried a bouquet of bride roses. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Miriam Mathewson of Valley Falls as bridesmaid, and Mr. Peck Alger of Fort Adams was the best man. Following the ceremony a buffet supper was served, and Mr. and Mrs. Williston left on the Fall River Line steamer for their wedding trip, being given quite a send-off at the boat. Upon their return they will make their home at Fort Adams for a time.

The income tax returns are reported \$28,000,000 shy. Must be because the owners are equally modest.

PUT DYNAMITE ON STEAMSHIP

Holt Planned to Blow Up Saxonia or Philadelphia

CLIMAX TO DRAMATIC EVENTS

Navy Department Wireless Stations Enlisted to Prevent Threatened Disaster—Dynamiter Who Killed Himself Now Known to Have Been Muenster, Who Murdered His Wife

The dead hand of Frank Holt, assassin, bomb-maker and wife murderer, reached out over the Atlantic and menaced with dynamite two transatlantic liners with nearly two men, women and children aboard. Somewhere on the ocean, so Holt wrote his wife, the liner Saxonia or the Philadelphia—he wasn't sure which—would be destroyed July 7. A dynamite bomb, containing thirty pounds of explosive which Holt is known to have received and which has not been accounted for, is believed by the police to be the means Holt had chosen to destroy the ship.

While Holt lay a suicide in his cell at Muncie, Ind., where he was taken after his attempted assassination of J. P. Morgan, the wireless cracked a warning over the Atlantic telling of his threat to blow up a ship; and the mystery of his life was cleared away with his positive identification as Eric Muenster, the wife murderer who fled Cambridge, Mass., in 1906. He was an instructor at Harvard university at the time of the murder.

Nothing more dramatic in the last few crowded days of Holt's life has come to light than the warning of destruction that was unheeded after his death.

His confession that he placed the bomb in the Capitol at Washington on July 2, his attempted assassination of J. P. Morgan, the grinning belief that he was Eric Muenster, culminating in his positive identification—in death—as Muenster, and his sensational suicide by leaping thirteen feet from the top of his cell to the floor, formed a series of events to which the threatened destruction of the Philadelphia or the Saxonia fitted as a startling climax.

The powerful wireless stations of the navy department were enlisted in the effort to prevent the threatened disaster at sea.

In answer to the warning there was received a message from the captain of the Philadelphia which said that everything aboard had been identified and that all was well.

Later in the day a similar message was received from Captain Uggla of the Saxonia.

The vessels then proceeded on their respective courses to Liverpool, carrying between them 336 passengers, with whom they left New York July 2.

However, the tension caused by Holt's warning was not entirely relieved because of the uncertainty whether he had not left explosives aboard other steamers.

The warning was issued to the steamers as the result of a note written by Holt to his wife a short time before he took his life in Muncie jail.

An autopsy established the fact that Holt committed suicide by leaping head foremost from an iron bar on the side of his cell to the concrete floor in the Muncie, Ind., jail while the keeper's back was turned.

Walter R. Jones, the Muncie coroner, issued a statement after an autopsy had been performed by the prison physician. He said: "Holt came to his death by a compound fracture of the skull and cerebral hemorrhage caused by a fall."

Investigation is in progress to ascertain whether his suicide was set to negligence of any jail official. The shipment to New York of Holt's trunk containing dynamite enough to destroy a city block is also the subject of inquiry.

Police officials inspected the cottage at Central Park, L. I., where Holt had spent two weeks conducting experiments in the manufacture of infernal machines and in their practice with a revolver.

The Shooting of Morgan. Two bullets fired at Morgan penetrated his hip but neither pierced the abdomen. The first shot struck right hip and went through in a downward horizontal, deflecting and striking downward. The second shot struck nearer the groin and was directed much more sharply downward. This shot came out of the upper part.

Morgan continues to improve so much that specialists in attendance announced that he was out of danger. His temperature and pulse are normal.

Holt was an American citizen, 35 years old, and educated above the average. He had been a student at Cornell and later an instructor there in German.

Amusement Park Safe Looted. Four robbers overpowered watchmen at the Midway Gardens Chicago amusement park, looted the safe and carried off \$10,000 and \$12,000.

Changes in Postmaster's Pay. Salary increases provided for each were granted to 1,000 postmasters and corresponding reductions made in the pay of 125 others.

Clark Is Re-Elected. Rev. Frank B. Clark, pastor of Church of Christ, was re-elected to the office of Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Principal Agents of the United States and Foreign Countries.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Almy held the first of a series of whist parties and dances at the Sakonnet Casino Tuesday evening. Whist was enjoyed for two hours with eight tables in play. The winners were Miss Vera Brownell, Miss Wilhelmina Peckham, Frank Clifford, who substituted, James Grinnell, John Manchester and John Young. Dancing followed. The next of the series will be held on Tuesday evening, July 13.

Magnolia Lodge held its regular meeting in Electric Hall Tuesday evening. After the regular business, games were enjoyed, the winners of prizes being Mrs. David Coggeshall and Herman Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. David Coggeshall entertained over 175 of their relatives and friends from Buffalo, Boston, Tiverton and Westport Harbor at a clam bake this week at their home.

Miss Mabel Peckham of Jamestown, a former teacher at school No. 9, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bixby.

Over 100 new volumes, including fiction, history and biographical books, have been added to the Free Public Library.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JULY, 1915

STANDARD TIME.									
Day	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
10 Sat	4 15	5 21	6 27	7 33	8 39	9 45	10 51	11 57	12 53
11 Sun	4 16	5 22	6 28	7 34	8 40	9 46	10 52	11 58	12 54
12 Mon	4 17	5 23	6 29	7 35	8 41	9 47	10 53	11 59	12 55
13 Tues	4 18	5 24	6 30	7 36	8 42	9 48	10 54	12 00	1 00
14 Wed	4 19	5 25	6 31	7 37	8 43	9 49	10 55	12 01	1 01
15 Thurs	4 20	5 26	6 32	7 38	8 44	9 50	10 56	12 02	1 02
16 Fri	4 21	5 27	6 33	7 39	8 45	9 51	10 57	12 03	1 03
Moon's last on July 4									
New Moon July 12									
Moon's 1st on July 19									
Full Moon July 26									
12 m. Morning									
4 m. Morning									
7 m. Morning									

Deaths.

In this city, 23 Inst., Elizabeth Marie, daughter of Michael and the late Bridget Lyons, age 22.

In this city, 23 Inst., George Kerr, in his 74th year.

In this city, 23 Inst., Catherine, daughter of the late Owen and Catherine King.

In this city, 24 Inst., John Anderson, in his 50th year.

In this city, July 2, Cora Whittlesy Gregory of Washington, D. C., daughter of the late John J. Gregory and Charlotte C. Gregory.

In this city, 24 Inst., Julia A. wife of George L. Murdoch, and daughter of Julia and the late Patrick Reagan.

At Newport, R. I. July 8, Edward C. Post.

In this city, July 8, Miss E. J. wife of Augustus B. Oakley, in her 63rd year

TORPEDOED BY BRITISH CRAFT

Petrograd's Report of Sinking
of German Cruiser

ITALIAN NAVY SUFFERS LOSS

Austrian Submarine Destroys Cruiser
Amin in the Adriatic—German Un-
dersea Boat Reported Sunk by
French Warship—Russian Mail
Tonnage by Arrival of New Regi-
ments and Fresh Supply of Muni-
tions—German Trenches Taken by
French in Desperate Bayonet Charge

The British admiralty stated that it was officially announced at Petrograd that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship in the Baltic was a British boat.

The statement of the British admiralty contained the first public announcement that British submarines were operating in the Baltic sea. It is presumed that the submarine boat passed through the Baltic from the North sea to the Baltic sea and then traveled eastward for 200 miles to Jangig, where the warship was attacked. The distance from an English port to Jangig is about 900 miles.

The Russian official communication announcing that a German warship had been sunk by a submarine said that the battleship was steaming at the entrance to Danzig bay July 2, when she was blown up by two torpedoes fired by a submarine.

Italy Loses a Warship
The Italian armored cruiser Amin was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic. Official announcement of the destruction of the warship was made by the Italian ministry of marine. The Amin carried 681 men, almost all of whom were saved.

The Amin was a vessel of 9955 tons, was 126.5 feet long and was capable of making 22.5 knots. She had an 8-inch armor belt amidships and a 3-inch belt fore and aft. The main turret was protected by an 8-inch belt and the secondary turret by a 7-inch belt.

Because of the strength of her armor and armament she was regarded by some authorities as a battleship. She carried four 10-inch guns, eight 7.5-inch, sixteen 14-pounders and two 12-pounders. The ship was equipped with three torpedo tubes.

This is the second allied warship to fall a victim to an Austrian underwater craft, the French cruiser Leon Gambetta having, earlier in the war, been caught in the Italian sea.

An offset, it is claimed that a French warship has sunk a German submarine in the channel.

All the belligerent powers are rapidly building submarines, and it is reported that Austria has nine at Pola alone. Thus the Italian ships will run serious risks in moving about the waters of the Adriatic, which are well suited for these craft.

Russians Are Strengthened

Fresh supplies of ammunition for the grand duke's armies have halted the Austro-German drive on Warsaw and von Lindegen's eastward sweep through Galicia, according to a report from Petrograd.

The Russians south of Lublin not only have been strengthened by the arrival of new regiments, but have received trainloads of shells. The production of war munitions in the past fortnight has speeded up since the committee on army supplies conferred with leading manufacturers. Within a few weeks, Russian officials declare, the Slav armies will be prepared to resume the offensive on all fronts.

The official statement emphasizes the fact that Russian shells have halted Mackensen's advance between the Bug and the Vistula. In several sectors along this front the Slavs took the offensive, capturing 2000 prisoners in the fighting around Krasnik.

The Austrians make the admission that before superior Russian forces they have withdrawn to the hills to the north of Krasnik.

Further heavy fighting must occur in this region, but the Russian military writers express confidence that any effort of the German allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discounted.

While this is going on, it is believed that there is little probability of the Germans detaching any part of their eastern armies for a renewed offensive in the west, and that if such a move is made it must be undertaken by fresh troops.

Germans Annihilated

In a bloody bayonet struggle north of the Souchez railway station, a French battalion slaughtered the defenders of a German trench and occupied the earthworks, permitting an approach to the village itself. Paris reports that dispatches from the front reported that a single Teuton soldier escaped alive.

All along the region north of the Bethune-Arras road, Germans and French are locked in a fierce infantry struggle. The battle followed a heavy bombardment from batteries on both sides.

Both sides are bringing up reinforcements around the German wedge at St. Michel. The enemy is making desperate attempts to rush the French positions at the tip of the salient. The French official communication reported "fierce fighting in the entire region between the Meuse and the Mortelle."

GERMANY JUCKYING

Scraps of Proposed Note Are Not
Acceptable to United States
President Wilson is believed to have told Germany he objected to unofficial negotiations with the Berlin foreign office, as a preliminary to completion of the Kaiser's formal note to the United States.

Announcing this theory's correctness, in is doubted if a settlement between the United States and Germany will come as soon as had been supposed.

The difficulty is understood to be that the German foreign office is submitting to Ambassador Gerard successive scraps of its proposed note and asking that the president comment on them separately. There is the possibility, it is pointed out, that a fragment which looked innocent enough might, when all were assembled, constitute a surrender by the United States of fundamental principles she has been contending for.

DODGES TORPEDOES

But Steamer's Captain and Many of
Her Crew Are Killed

With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck, nine men lying wounded below and her sides riddled with shot and shell, the British steamship Anglo-Californian steamed into Queens-town harbor after having withstood the attack of a German submarine for four hours.

Seven Americans, all callmen, were aboard the Anglo-Californian. It is not yet known whether any are among the killed or wounded.

The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defense than the indomitable spirit of her captain and crew, combined with masterly seamanship, which enabled her to frustrate the efforts of her assailant to torpedo her.

APOLOGIZES TO SWEDEN

Russia Violated Neutrality In Shell-
ing German Mine Layer

The Russian government has apologized to Sweden for the violation of the latter nation's neutrality by the fact that a stray shell "accidentally" fell within Swedish waters, owing to a fog, during the pursuit of German vessels, says a dispatch from Petrograd.

The German mine layer Albatross was badly punished by Russian warships in the naval battle in the Baltic sea on July 2 and had into Swedish territorial waters, where she was run aground near Helsingor. Russian ships pursued her within the three-mile limit.

SEVEN PLEAD GUILTY

Others Charged With Election Frauds
Ask For Change of Venue

Seven of the 132 men who are facing charges of election frauds in the registration, primary and election of 1914 pleaded guilty when arraigned in criminal court at Indianapolis.

One hundred and thirteen others, including Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman; J. M. Bell, mayor of Indianapolis, and Samuel Perrott, chief of police, asked for a change of venue from Judge Collins.

Of the defendants, some are in prison, some sick, one dead, others have not been arrested and three were not ready for trial.

Collins told those who had asked for a change of venue that he would select five members from the Marion county bar, from which list one would be chosen to try the cases.

County Farm Head Killed

Edward A. Willard, superintendent of Stafford county, N. H., farm, was shot twice in the abdomen and died from the wounds. Rhody Merchant, a freeman in the lighting plant connected with the farm, was arrested, charged with the shooting.

Bird Won't Be Candidate

Charles S. Bird, in a letter to the Massachusetts Progressive state committee, turned down the formal request of the committee that he become a candidate for both the Progressive and Republican nominations for governor.

Lawyer Robbed Women Clients

Oscar L. Smith, an attorney who is alleged to have defrauded women clients in Chillicothe, Mo., out of \$75,000, entered a plea of guilty to embezzlement and was sentenced to ten years in prison.

Bryan Favors Woman Suffrage

William J. Bryan declared in favor of universal suffrage and told an audience of women at San Francisco that he had not espoused their cause sooner because he had been busy with other subjects.

Admits Smuggling Chinese

Upon his plea of guilty of conspiracy in attempting to smuggle Chinese into the United States from Canada, John K. Lohle was sentenced at Montpelier, Vt., to one year in prison.

KILLED WIFE'S PARENTS

Jury Concludes That Warner Commit-
ted Double Murder

George Warner of Andover was found guilty of murdering his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wiggin of Andover, Vt. The couple were shot to death last November.

The defense was based on a plea of insanity. Warner was alleged to have committed the double murder because of his belief that the Wiggins were responsible for his wife leaving him.

Rockefeller Shuts Himself In

John D. Rockefeller has ordered his estate at Pocantico Hills closed to visitors and has had the guard about it doubled. Only employees are permitted to enter the grounds.

UNCLE SAM IS IN FULL CHARGE

Will Operate the German Wire-
less Plant at Sayville

BULLARD PLACED IN CHARGE

Naval Radio Expert Will Continue
Operation of Station With Naval
Forces—Alleged Violations of Neu-
trality by Sending Messages in
Code—Activity of German Experts

The government has taken over the Sayville, L. I., wireless station, the only privately operated station means of communication between the United States and Germany.

Secretary Daniels issued a statement in which he said he had directed Captain Bullard, as the expert of the department, to take over and operate the station. There will be no change so far as the public is concerned. Messages will be accepted as heretofore. The only difference will be that naval operators instead of commercial employees will man the keys. The charges collected by the navy will be paid to the owning company.



Copyright by Cinescint.
CAPTAIN BULLARD

It has been charged that when the navy censors had left the wireless room for a minute or two unattended messages had been sent and that only by a difficult and trying supervision could neutrality be strictly preserved.

Both the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., and the Sayville station now are able to communicate direct with Germany, but there has been from the start a restriction prohibiting the sending of cipher messages unless code books were deposited with the naval censors. The same rule will be continued.

It is said that messages which violated the neutrality of the United States have been sent, despite the censors. No flagrant have been the violations, according to repeated complaints, that recently the force of censors was increased. The censors, however, are unable to prevent code messages, which seem to be innocent communications, from going out.

Complaints have doubled since the mysterious arrival of Captain Zenneck, said to be one of the two greatest wireless experts among German scientists. The presence of Zenneck has been a continual thorn in the side of the administration since the latter part of May, though his presence was not discovered until some time later. An inquiry was made by agents of the department of justice.

While all details as to the results of this investigation are refused, it is believed disclosures made in it have had something to do with the decision to take over the Sayville station.

Just why such an expert on wireless as Zenneck should be needed at Sayville, where there were already enough operators to keep the plant going to capacity, has been a mystery—a mystery increased by the fact that Professor Braun of the University of Strasbourg, another expert on wireless, was also sent to the station. The only apparent explanation was that the men were adepts at devising code messages which would deceive the censors.

It has been on this theory that many of those who suspected the station have traced out what they believed to be the workings in conveying military information to the Germans.

Great Increase in Food Exports
Foodstuffs valued at \$121,000 were exported by the United States during the eleven months ending July 1. The figures for the same eleven months a year ago were \$143,000,000.

Atlantic Gunnersy the Best
Results of the target practice of the first Pacific destroyer division shows that the scores were not so good as those made this year by the destroyers of the Atlantic flotilla.

Japanese exhibits at the Panama Pacific exposition have been awarded 1611 medals. The superior jury on awards announced.

It took three minutes to turn over to Arthur Espy, new United States sub-treasury at Cincinnati, \$30,000,000.

The Maine Cold Storage and Warehouse company was organized at Portland, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.

General Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, died at Paris. He had been in failing health since reaching Europe in 1911.

Mrs. Martha M. Haines, 42, and her daughter Natalie, 31, were drowned when a yacht in which they were members of a holiday cruising party was struck by a sudden squall in Boston harbor and capsized.

COURT DISMISSES BIG RAILROAD SUIT

Stockholders Wanted \$102,-
000,000 From New Haven

The full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court dismissed the \$102,000,000 restitution suit brought against the New Haven railroad and certain of its former directors.

The suit was filed by Sherman L. Whipple, as counsel for certain New Haven stockholders. Some of the defendant directors, as named in the bill, were William Rockefeller, Lewis C. Ledyard, H. W. Taft, C. H. Mellen, former president of the New Haven; Alexander Cochran and J. P. Morgan.

Chief Justice Lugg wrote the opinion, which says in part:
"A stockholder of a corporation has no personal right of action against directors who have defrauded it and thus affected the value of his stock. Such wrongs are against the corporation itself, and except through that have no relation to the stockholder."

THIRD DEATH RECORDED

Husband and Wife Succumb to Ef-
fects of Potomac Poisoning

Three deaths from potomac poisoning, said to have resulted from eating coconuts cut up at a Westbury, N. I., restaurant, have been reported.

Mrs. Francis T. Brightman died a few hours after the death of her husband from the same cause.

The first death, that of Timothy Sullivan, was reported Tuesday. Forty-nine persons, all of whom are said to have eaten at the restaurant, are ill from potomac poisoning.

The inquiry is being conducted by F. A. Strickland, state chemist, and F. A. Jackson, both members of the state pure food and drug commission. These men, with Dr. Heaton, local medical examiner, visited a restaurant from which the poison is thought to have come, and took away samples of the ingredients with which pies were made. Liquid and powdered insect killer, thought possible to have been accidentally mixed in the pies, was also taken away.

MANY DEATHS IN STORM

Rain and Tornado Sweep From Ohio
to Nebraska

Storms of hurricane proportions which have visited the middle west, from Ohio to Nebraska, and which have centred about Cincinnati, have caused the loss of about forty lives and millions of dollars of property.

Several small towns in the Mississippi valley have been practically wiped out. A similar storm has played havoc at Binghamton, N. Y., where the streets are flooded so deeply that boats are used; and where many dwelling houses have been isolated.

Of the dead twenty-two are known to have been killed in and about Cincinnati, where the heaviest blows of the tornado were struck. Within an hour of the outbreak of the storm the city was in darkness and street car and telephone service destroyed.

ON CHARGE OF PERJURY

Five More Arrests in Rhode Island
Alleged Election Fraud

Five more arrests for perjury were made in connection with the federal grand jury investigation into Rhode Island election frauds at the last congressional election in the towns of North Providence and Coventry.

The defendants are W. H. Higelow, C. E. Hopkins and Samuel Franklin, Jr., of Coventry, and Ovide Foster and John Graham of North Providence.

They all pleaded not guilty and were held in \$3000 surety for appearance for trial.

This makes thirty-seven arrests in the election fraud cases, thirty-two having been arrested last week in North Providence and Coventry on the charge of conspiracy to corrupt and defraud the last congressional election.

Automobile Kills Policeman
James A. Devine, a Providence policeman, was struck by an automobile driven by Arthur Greuter, a contractor, and died three hours later.

PAINFUL ECZEMA ON BABY'S NECK

And Arms. Broke Out in Water Blis-
ters. Clothing Irritated, Would
Scream When Bathed. Cuticura
Frees From Eczema.

Jefferson, Mo.—"When my baby was two months old eczema broke out on his face and neck. Her neck and under the arms were affected most. They looked open and would not heal and were very painful at times. Her clothing irritated when ever it came in contact with the sore places. She would scream when we bathed her."



"They said it was eczema. I used for a few days of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and could see an improvement after the first application. I bought more and before I had used the soap and ointment of the Ointment she was free from the eczema." (Signed) Mrs. Frank Tibbatts, October 27, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 25¢ Skin Book on request. Address postpaid "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

ADEQUATE BANKING SERVICE

Business men's banking requirements are fully met by the complete and thoroughly helpful service at the command of our patrons.

Knowing the Banking Needs of business houses, and being alive to the best interests of this community, our officers are ever alert to see that commercial customers are given the benefit of every needed banking facility.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, June 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts (notes held in bank)		\$20,522.11
Overdrafts, unsecured		\$2.15
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		130,000.00
Stocks, securities pledged as collateral for loans, or other deposits or bills payable (partial cash paid)		\$55,000.00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks)		\$115,547.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Less amount unpaid		4,000.00
Banking House		2,000.00
Other Real Estate owned		2,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		15,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis		15,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities		15,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		15,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		15,000.00
United Checks and other Cash Items		15,000.00
Fractional Currency, nickels and cents		15,000.00
Notes of other National Banks		15,000.00
Cash on hand		15,000.00
Legal-tender notes		15,000.00
Receivable from U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		15,000.00
TOTAL		\$738,000.00

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		\$100,000.00
Surplus fund		15,000.00
Undivided profits		15,000.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		15,000.00
Circulating Notes		15,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		15,000.00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)		15,000.00
Indiv. dual deposits subject to check		15,000.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		15,000.00
Certified checks		15,000.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		15,000.00
TOTAL		\$738,000.00

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
County of Newport, ss:
I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.
PAUL R. BRAMAN, Notary Public

Correct Attest:
EDWARD B. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. HARVEY,
FREDERICK B. COOPERMAN, Directors.

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you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the cooking.

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INSIDE A VOLCANO

Looking Down Into Kilauea's Lake of Boiling Lava.

LIKE A PIT OF LIQUID FIRE.

A Play of Flaming Colors Go Dazzling in the Darkness of the Vast Crater That Terrifies the Spectator—A Veritable Fountain of Fire.

According to all the rules of school geographies, a volcano ought to be situated on top of a mountain; it ought to throw out stones and ashes and molten lava; its crater should be in the shape of an inverted cone, and should emit terrifying noises; periodically it should overwhelm a village or two. Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, conforms to none of these specifications. It has thrown out neither stones nor ashes since it annihilated the army that was marching against Kamehameha, almost a hundred and fifty years ago. It retains its lava within its own crater, which is not shaped like an inverted cone. The sides are from 100 to 700 feet high and 75 miles in circumference, and the floor covers 2,650 acres. The volcano seldom makes terrifying noises—at least of the kind heard in imagination by a schoolboy. Thousands of people descend into the crater annually, and not one has ever been injured.

The walk across the floor of the crater, about two and one-half miles, is over a hard lava bed, more or less up and down, since lava hardens quickly and remains as it flowed, in great ropes and ripples. A few yards from shore—one comes naturally to call the bank "shore"—a rugged crack is crossed by a wooden bridge. At the time this crater opened, a large party was in the crater. They stayed long because they were delighted with the unusual activity of the lake and had no idea that this activity extended beyond the pit of fire into the rest of the world.

It was night, and as they approached the northern bank of the crater their lanterns suddenly revealed a huge fissure directly across their path. Already molten lava was bubbling up at the bottom. They followed the edge of the crack, keenly conscious, undoubtedly, as they turned to keep parallel with the crater wall, that they were on the inner edge. At last they found a spot where the lava had split unevenly, leaving a projecting ledge on which it was possible to stand, and so to jump to the other side. The whole experience, with the thought of sinking to the fiery death or of being overwhelmed by the lava slowly rising in the fissure and the utter helplessness of their situation, was enough to test the most fearless.

Kilauea is really an enormous quiet crater with an active inner pit. This cavity is, perhaps, 1,000 feet across, and its precipitous sides lead down to a lake of molten lava several acres in extent, sometimes higher, sometimes lower in the pit. This is Halemauau, which is commonly translated (although incorrectly), "the house of everlasting fire." It is certainly the house of the goddess Pele.

By daylight the lake of fire is a greenish yellow, cut with ragged cracks of red that look like pale streaks of stationary lightning across its surface. It is restless, breathing rapidly, bubbling up at one point and sinking down at another; throwing up sudden fountains of scarlet molten lava that play a few minutes and subside, leaving shimmering mounds that gradually settle to the level surface of the lake, turning brown and yellow as they sink. As darkness comes, the colors on the lake grow so intense that they almost hurt the eyes. The fire is not only red; it is blue and purple and orange and green. Blue flames shimmer and dart about the edges of the pit, back and forth across the surface of the restless lava. Sudden fountains paint blood red the great plume of sulphur smoke that rises constantly.

Sometimes the spurts of lava are so violent, so exaggerated by the night, that one draws back terrified lest some atom of their molten substance should splatter over the edge of the precipice. Sometimes the whole lake is in motion. Waves of fire toss and battle with each other and dash in clouds of bright vermillion spray against the black sides of the pit. Sometimes one of these sides falls in with a roar that echoes back and forth, and mighty rocks are swallowed in the liquid mass of fire that closes over them in a whirlpool, like water over a sinking ship.

Again everything is quiet; a thick steam fumes over the surface of the lake, dead, like the steam on the surface of a lonely forest pool. Then it shivers. Flashes of fire dart from side to side. The center bursts open, and a huge fountain of lava twenty feet thick and fifty feet high streams into the air and plays for several minutes, waves of blinding fire flowing out from it, dashing against the sides until the black rocks are stained all over with bits of scarlet. All sensations are submerged in a sense of awe. This vision of the earth building forces at work is a picture so overpowering that it is burned into the memory for all time.—Hawaii, Past and Present.

Only a Near Bad.
Little Lola (in berth of the sleeping car)—Mamma, I want to go to bed! Mamma—Why, you are in bed, dear. Little Lola—No, I'm not. I'm on a bit short.—Chicago News.

Wedding Clothes.
"It is all right," remarked the observer of events and things, "for a bride to wear the dress her mother wore at her wedding, but it would never do for the groom to appear in a pair of his father's trousers cut down."—Yonkers Statesman.

There is no teacher like necessity. It has been the making of man. It wakes up his dormant faculties and stimulates to action his latent talents.

HOW SAVINGS GROW.

Ben Franklin's Proof That "Money Is of a Prolific Nature."

After publishing his "Poor Richard's Almanac" for twenty-five years and giving thirty-two years more as a thrifty teacher of his country Benjamin Franklin put into his will a provision to demonstrate the power of accumulated savings.

To the cities of Boston and Philadelphia he left \$5,000 each. The money was to be put out at interest and allowed to accumulate for a hundred years. At the end of that time, he figured, each city ought to have \$800,000. He directed that at the end of the hundred years \$500,000 should be invested by each city "in public works which may be of most general utility to the inhabitants." The rest should then be put at interest for another hundred years, when the accumulation should be divided, one-quarter to the city and three-quarters to the state.

When the first hundred years were past Boston found that she had \$601,923 to her credit from the Franklin fund. Taking \$500,000, Boston established a training school for mechanics. The remaining \$101,923 was put out at interest again.

Philadelphia's experience with the original fund of \$5,000 was about the same as Boston's.

Now, Franklin figured that at the end of the second hundred years, when the fund is to be distributed, each fund ought to amount to about \$2,000,000. But Boston's fund at the end of the first hundred years exceeded Franklin's estimate by \$13,923. So here's a problem:

If Boston handles the fund as successfully in the second hundred years as she did in the first how much in excess of \$2,000,000 will it be?

Franklin's demonstration was impressive: \$3,000 will go into \$933,923 how many times? Nearly 133 times. Wasn't he simply justified when he said, "Money is of a prolific nature."

What sort of a demonstration can you make?—John Oakison in Chicago News.

THE LAWYER'S FABLE.

It Took the Sting Out of His Opponent's Florid Oratory.

A barrister who was possessed of an abnormally loud voice was making an eloquent address to a jury. His case was fairly strong; he was much in earnest, and his trumpet tones made the rafters ring. In a hurricane of sound he closed his argument and sat down. The jury looked serious and thoughtful and very evidently much impressed. The opposing barrister had a face like a linctet and a thin low voice—the exact opposite of his learned friend. When it became his turn to address the jury he began:

"As I listened to the rather thunderous appeals of my learned friend I recalled a fable which I heard in my youth. A lion and an ass entered into a compact to slay the beasts of the field and share the spoil. They divided the work; the ass was to go into the thicket and bray and frighten the animals out, while the lion was to lie in wait and kill the fugitives as fast as they appeared. Well, the ass sought the darkest part of the jungle and, lifting up his awful voice, brayed and brayed and brayed. There never was heard such a fearful din.

"The ass was quite intoxicated with his own uproar and thought he'd return to see what the lion thought of it. With a light heart he went back and found the lion looking doubtfully about him, pale in the face and trembling in every limb. 'What do you think of that braying?' said the exultant ass. 'Don't you think I scared them?' 'Scared them?' repeated the lion in an agitated tone. 'Why, you'd have scared me if I didn't know you were a jack-ass!'—London Graphic.

The Kings of Denmark.

The dust of the Danish kings is kept in a great cathedral at Roskilde, an old town twenty miles from Copenhagen. Every year the entire royal family always pay a visit to Roskilde in obedience to an ancient custom. On one of the pillars are marks showing the height of Peter the Great, Nicholas, the Iron Czar, Alexander III, of Russia, the king of England and many other kings. The cathedral was built in the eleventh century. It has two mighty towers, which can be seen at a long distance. The oldest grave is that of King Harold I, who died in 957.

Feeding by Law.

A law to punish by imprisonment persons found guilty of overfeeding was actually promulgated in France during the reign of Charles IX, when the cost of living reached an unconscionable height. It was then ordained that no person should eat more than three courses at a meal, the amount to be served at each course being also prescribed. Heavy fines were imposed for any breach of this law.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Their Relation.

"The abbreviations of two of the states of the Union ought to be very close to each other in popular association."

"What are they?"

"Ill. and M. D."—Baltimore American.

To Cool Off.

"What has become of that son of yours who was going to set the world on fire one of these days?"

"He has gone into the ice business."—Boston Transcript.

Invincible.

"What is a triple alliance, Tommy?"

"It's when you an' me an' the school teacher agree that I ought to have a lickin'."—New York Times.

Made Her a Friend.

"Mrs. Jones has a new hat."

"Well, you look mighty pleased about it."

"You just ought to see how it looks on her!"—Houston Post.

Children of Today.

"If you don't give me a piece of your chocolate, Edith, I'll tell mamma that you are secretly engaged!"—Pilegenda Blatter (Minnch).

MEASURED BY INCHES.

Tiny Things Bury Calamity or Success in Human Affairs.

Everybody knows what a little thing an inch is, but few realize what a big thing it is. Few stop to contemplate what the difference in an inch really means. A tailor knows when an inch too much or too little has cost him anywhere from \$18 to \$30. A dressmaker knows when an inch too little of the goods on hand may cause her, after an arduous day of planning, to abandon a chosen pattern for another. An engineer knows when his train, with its carload of human freight, has gone one inch off the track over a precipice.

Some men have minds one inch off the judgment track, and that causes all their schemes, gigantic and brilliant as they may be, to run amuck.

Every calamity and every success in life is controlled by inches.

Men rarely go to their doom in an hour. It is inch by inch.

All successes are won inch by inch.

As inch by inch the waters of life creep in to engulf us, so inch by inch the obstacles that impede our progress move aside.

The man who attempts to leap over the inches to reach his goal gets there with a broken leg.

The word inch has a forbidding sound. It is because it holds us in its clutches. We cannot ignore an inch or it immediately thwarts our intentions. Every simple thing is performed by inch, as the saying goes, "with-in an inch of his life."

All diseases move inch by inch. Before the scarlet fever breaks out in a child it has been developing inch by inch for nine days.

The overstepping of an inch in the properties of life brands us. If a girl in a theater laughs an inch too loud the audience looks around and puts upon her the stamp of "not a lady."

Depotment is measured by inches, and woe unto the man who fails to observe its dictates. Even in the deepest grief if one goes too far in his walling the grief is questioned, if not ridiculed, and sympathy turned aside.

An inch too far in the poet's flight to imagination's realm spoils the world laughs at his best efforts.

A single inch in any direction may throw away a man's chances for the world's approval, and yet some men do not even consider the yards.

It is the man who considers the inch within an inch of every detail present who succeeds.—New York American.

Record Gales.

There have been terrific gales in various places all over the world. In many instances it is, of course, impossible to obtain any exact record of the velocity of the wind, but the highest ever recorded was reported from Cape Mendocino, Cal., in January, 1886.

The anemometer registered 141 miles an hour.

At Cape Lookout, on the Atlantic coast, there is no telling what the record force of the wind might have been had not the anemometer blown away after registering 133 miles an hour.

This fearful hurricane hit the middle Atlantic coast on Aug. 17, 1879.

In June, 1881, a wind of 112 miles was recorded on top of Pike's Peak, Colorado.—Chicago Herald.

Magazines on Warships.

If there is one danger that sailors dread more than any other it is an explosion in the powder magazine. To prevent such an occurrence a device for flooding that compartment in the least possible time is fitted to most big battleships. A pipe below the surface connects the magazine with the sea. This pipe is closed by two taps, which are connected with the deck. In case of danger it is only the work of a minute to open the taps, let the sea rush in through the pipes and flood the magazine. The water is afterward drained off by means of a gutter.—London Mail.

Nor So Often.

With hungry people the table is not so of much consequence as the spread.

A very fat man who had just retired from the grocery business was one day thus mischievously greeted by a friend: "I say, old man, you are falling since you retired! You have got so thin I scarcely knew you!" "Perhaps so," replied the grocer. "I certainly don't weigh so much as I did when I was in the grocery trade!"—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Slaves to Success.

Rebellion and stubbornness—how they hinder and hinder and spoil our work!

If a girl is going to master music she must first become its slave, surrendering her whole being to the principles and the ideals of music. If a boy is to master a trade or a profession he must give himself up to it. If a man is to be a great leader of the people he must surrender himself to the welfare of the people.—Christian Herald.

Addition and "Clio."

Joseph Addison, the English essayist, used the pseudonym "Clio." When he wrote a manuscript in the city he annotated it with a "C." when in London, "L," when in Islington, where he lived, "I," and when in his office, "O," the whole spelling Clio.—London Express.

Lopsided Flight.

After writhing furiously up—General, the enemy has captured our left wing. What shall we do? General—Fly with the other.—Boston Transcript.

Shear the sheep, but don't lay them.

—Spanish Proverb.

Not Guilty.

It was 4 a. m., and Billkins crept softly into the house and removed his shoes, but as he stepped up the stairs one of the treads gave a loud creak.

"Is that you, John?" demanded Mrs. Billkins from above.

"No, my love," replied Billkins. "It's the stairs."—Exchange.

HISTORY IN RELICS

There's a Wonderful Exhibit in the National Museum.

A FAMOUS COSTUME DISPLAY.

See the Uniforms of National Heroes, There Are Nineteen Gowns of the Wives of Our Presidents, Beginning With One of Martha Washington.

A recent report on the United States National museum gives an account of the origin and development of the division of history which will appeal to every American. The first building expressly erected for the National museum was not opened to the public until October, 1881, and from that date until the occupation of the new building, in June, 1911, it contained the greater part of the exhibits. Since the opening of the new building, however, the natural history collections have been removed there, leaving more space in the older building for the extension of the divisions of American history and arts and industries.

The division was originally organized to illustrate the history of the United States from colonial times by exhibiting such relics and memorials of noteworthy personages and events and the domestic life of the country as could be brought together into groups of objects representing the different periods.

One striking feature in this connection is the unique American period costume collection of nineteen dresses belonging to the successive hostesses of the White House from the time of Martha Washington to that of a recent administration. These costumes are so exhibited on lay figures as to bring out the full effects of the gowns, although no effort has been made to reproduce the faces of the individuals. Several other dresses and a great number of accessories of apparel, including shawls, shoes, hats and bonnets, gloves, handkerchiefs, combs, fans and jewelry, are also on display.

Among the costumes and uniforms of American men shown are a uniform and dress suit of George Washington, a court suit of General Thomas Pinckney, the court dress and other attire of James Monroe and the uniform coat of General Andrew Jackson, worn at the battle of New Orleans.

Many memorials and relics of George Washington were purchased from the Lewis heirs and deposited in the museum in 1878, which, with sundry additions, now include some 400 objects.

Historical furniture which at one time or another was the property of men of national importance—Lafayette, Jefferson, Putnam, Hamilton, Gansevoort, Cooper and others—is displayed. Colonial relics deposited by the national society of the Colonial Dames of America fill two large cases.

The printing press used in 1725-26 by Benjamin Franklin when a printer in London is specially interesting on account of its connection with this noted statesman, as well as its historical importance as regards the development of the science of printing.

Models of five sailing vessels connected with the discovery and early history of the United States represent a Viking ship, such as the Norsemen used in their supposed early visits to this continent in about 1000 A. D.; the Santa Maria, flagship of Columbus; the Susan Constant, which brought the first permanent English colony to America; the Mayflower of the pilgrims and the United States frigate Constitution.

The war of 1812 and the Mexican war are represented by many swords, pistols, guns, medals, flags, uniforms and accoutrements belonging to military and naval officers, among whom are Generals Brown, Ripley, Shields, Magruder, Paul, Morgan, Browne of the United States Army, and Captain Lawrence, U. S. N. One of the most valued possessions of the museum is the star spangled banner of Fort Mifflin, the inspiration of Key's immortal verses. This historic flag has been backed and repaired by an elaborate process, which insures its permanent preservation.

Associated with the civil war are memorials and mementos of many well known Americans—Lincoln, Grant, Lee, Sherman, Custer, Foote and many others prominent in that great struggle. The extensive Grant collection, occupying four cases, is especially interesting.

Among other prominent officers recalled by various mementos are Maccomb, Hancock, Decatur, Perry, Bidle, Porter, Farragut, Wilkes, Phillips, Newcomb, Maury, Rogers and Meigs.

The historical development in science is shown by several individual exhibits illustrating the work of Henry, Morse, Field, Langley, Francis, Baebé, Morton, Wharton and Baird, but most of the scientific apparatus is included in the division of mechanical technology.

A Difference.

"I thought they didn't allow waiters to take tips in this restaurant?" said the lawyer at the table.

"We don't sir," replied the waiter.

"I saw that man at the next table give you a tip just now."

"No, sir, that was not a tip, sir; that was a retainer."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Key Ring.

The key ring symbolizes the old custom of handing over the keys of the house to the woman. This was more often a design used for the wedding ring and occasionally for the betrothal.

Forgiveness is better than revenge.

—Pittacus.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

RURAL AMERICA.

Our Country as It Was in the Time of George Washington.

The America of Washington's day was primitively, really rural. The country outnumbered the city thirty to one. It outvoted and outinfluenced the city. The country was courted without urban qualities or dependencies. Not even the cities themselves were civilized. Philadelphia, the greatest of them all, with the finest shops, the best houses, the most extravagant people, was but a poor, small triangle of houses, with its base on the Delaware and its apex stretching timidly toward the west. Its people, though reputed gay and luxurious, went early to bed, rose early and were without the opportunities and distractions of modern urban life. There were no great factories, no armies of workmen, no extended commerce, no horse cars, no omnibuses, no sharp differentiation of the city into business and residence sections. Like envious New York and aspiring Boston, Philadelphia was still half rural.

A great city was not desired nor even contemplated. To "the fathers" the very conception had in it something unwholesome. A city was a dwelling place of turbulent, lustful, ignorant mobs, of a congregation of "unproductive" artisans, waiters, criminals, Sabbath breakers. It was a blister on the social body, a tumor which absorbed the healthy juices. The city was vaguely associated with rattlebacks, courts, amies, beggars and tattered, insolent, rascally mobs; the country was the cradle of republican virtue and democratic simplicity. Jefferson, having in mind the splendid agglomerations of the old countries, congratulated America on being rural. Dr. Tocqueville in the thirties believed that the absence of a great capital city was "one of the first causes of the maintenance of Republican institutions."—Walter Weyl in Harper's Magazine.

SHIP CANALS.

Each Has Troubles of Its Own That Require Constant Care.

Leave any ship canal alone for even a year and it would no longer be fit for navigation. Within five years a small boat would be unable to go through it.

The United States has anxieties over the Culebra cut in the Panama, but not more so than the Germans over their waterway, the Kiel canal, for the ground through which the latter is cut is in most places nothing but peat—rotten black stuff which keeps on breaking up and falling back into the canal.

Also the bottom continually "bumps up," thus lowering the depth of the passage. The craft that use the Kiel canal have to crawl along. They say that if a cruiser were to make a dash through at top speed it would take a year and several millions of money to remedy the damage done by her stern wave.

Each canal has its own special troubles. That of the Panama is land-slides. Many have taken place during its construction. Many more will have to be dealt with in coming years. It is estimated that if the dredging work on the Suez were abandoned within less than ten years the Turks or any one else could cross it dryshod. On both sides of the canal stretch miles of dry desert, from which every wind that blows lifts the sand in edging spirals and carries it in great clouds. A single storm may drop a thousand tons of sand into one mile of the canal.

Of late years a great quantity of trees have been planted along the banks in order to prevent the sand from drifting into the water, yet even so great steam dredgers are always at work scooping from the bottom the blown in sand and dumping it along the shore. Another trouble of those in charge of the Suez canal is caused by fresh water springs, which burst up in its deep bed and pile the sand in ridges.—Exchange.

Master of Many Tongues.

Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," was born in Connecticut in 1810. Burritt taught himself French, Latin, German, Italian, Greek and Hebrew while an apprentice at the forge and in early manhood mastered Sanskrit, Syriac, Arabic, Norse, Spanish, Dutch, Polish, Bohemian and Turkish. Chinese and minor languages were acquired later until he was able to read, write and speak in sixty different tongues.

Some Burned Letters.

Sir Walter Scott once made an itinerary of the borders. In the course of which he wrote a lawyer friend in Edinburgh a close and realistic account of everything he heard and observed, or every quaint location and droll custom. But the stupid heirs of the recipient of these priceless epistles consigned them to the flames and thus rendered what would have been a charming book impossible.

Pleasant Employment.

Stubbs—Your old friend, Weary-leigh, has got him a job at last that is exactly to his liking. Grubbs—You don't say so? Stubbs—Yes. He is employed by a big dairy company, and his duty is to wait till the cows come home.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Matter of Location.

"When I was a boy," said Mr. Westerstock, "I wanted to go to sea and be a pirate."

"And you changed your mind," replied Mrs. Cayenne, "to the extent of deciding to remain on land."—Washington Star.

You Will Never "Get There" If You are Content Just to "Get By."

—You'll Be Contented.

The Clock Was All Right.

A man went into a clock shop and handed out the payment of a clock, which he wished to have for his wife. The clockmaker asked him why he didn't take the clock home.

"The clock is all right," said the man. "It's the woman that can't get it to go." As much as I could hear of the clock went like this: "The clock is all right."—A Joke.

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

It Is Not Only Cracked, but Is Suffering From Metal Blooms.

"The Liberty bell is suffering from the disease of metal," says the Iron Age. "This is due to several causes. The famous bell was badly cast in the first instance and was recast three by amateurs, who changed the composition of the metal with each recasting. The first crack appeared when the bell was tolling on the occasion of the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall. In 1800 it was discovered that the crack had extended to double its original length.

The bell has been transported to a distance on six occasions and has been clipped by many vandal souvenir hunters. Its trips did it no good, as more or less rough handling was scarcely avoidable.

When the new crack appeared Alexander B. Outerbridge, Jr., an expert metallurgist, was called in to examine it. When it was planned to ship it to San Francisco for the Panama exhibition Mr. Outerbridge was again summoned, and on his report it was determined to keep it henceforth in Independence hall. In his latest report Mr. Outerbridge says:

"It is no hyperbolic figure of speech to say that the venerable Liberty bell is afflicted with a serious disease. Metallurgists have adopted into technical phraseology the term 'disease of metals' and recognize several such maladies. I myself have no hesitation in saying that the bell has a disemper, which should insure its most careful preservation from all shocks such as it would be subject to in a long journey."

The Iron Age says that with each of the remeltings to which the bell was subjected it lost largely in tensile strength, resilience, etc. Mr. Outerbridge's experiments show that pure copper loses 60 per cent of its tensile strength by three remeltings. The Liberty bell was recast three times, and perhaps even at that time it had already been attacked by the disease that has been eating into its copper and tin veins ever since.

LABOR AND RECREATION.

All Work and No Play Produces the Fatigue That Poisons.

Men and women come in the morning to their tasks with a spring of fresh energy within them. Little by little during the hours of labor they empty that spring. When it is dry they must draw from forces which should be untouched. By some strange chemistry which no one understands, you well these intrusions on the physical forces which should be inviolate produce in the human system a true toxic condition—fatigue poison, auto poison the scientists call it.

If this fatigue poison poisons a point where the period of rest following is not equal to the task of throwing it off and filling afresh the spring of energy, the man goes back to his toil in a little while; the longer he goes on the more unfit he becomes. Slowly the poison invades his system. The repairing forces—food, relaxation, pleasures and sleep—become less and less equal to the task. The man becomes more and more open to the attack of disease; less and less able to do his work; unfit to improve upon it; unable to grow. He is an unsafe man, too, one not to be trusted among machines in dangerous places. The man has been poisoned into unfitness by the slow accumulation of fatigue poison which he could not throw off.

It was not work which did this. It was too much work. He needed the work to keep him fit. Without it or its equivalent, a regular physical exercise, his spring of energy would have surely deteriorated as it did from overwork. The spring of energy standing idle would have soured within him.—Ida M. Tarbell in American Magazine.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signers. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signers. 7. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. —E. M. T. Continued.

The Easton's Point farm, now called the Point, Newport, was given by Gov. Nicholas Easton, by will to his widow Ann Clayton who married Gov. Henry Bull. She sold it to the Society of Friends 1698, who sold off in lots on Quit rent 1714 and again in 1725 at a low rate.

The allotments of Nicholas Easton and his sons Peter and John, consisted of all the land on the East side of Farewell St. and the Point farm to Nicholas. The land at Sachuest to Peter and the land adjoining the Beach to John.

Pastors Seventh Day Baptist Church, Newport, 1665, Rev. John Crandall, removed to Westerly, 1671, Rev. Wm. Hiscox, died May 24, 1704, age 66, 1704, Rev. Wm. Gibson died Mar. 12, 1717, age 79. 1717, Rev. Joseph Grandall died Sept. 13, 1737, 1737, Rev. Joseph Maxon died Sept. 1748, 1748, Rev. John Maxon died Mar. 2, 1778, 1778, Rev. Ebenezer David died 1778 in Philadelphia. Chaplain in Army, 1779, Rev. William Bliss died May 4, 1808, age 81. 1806, Rev. Henry Burdick died 1843, Lucius Crandall.

Stephen Mumford, a Baptist minister, first preached the Sabbatharian doctrine in Newport. He came from London 1745 and made many proselytes in Mrs. Clarke's church.

Pastors Moravian Church, Newport, 1749 George Hashe and Matthew Rutz, Richard Rotley, 1758, Rev. Mr. Spangenberg and Rev. Thomas Yarral, to 1765, Rev. Frederick Smith, Lewis, Rumsits to 1783. 1783, Rev. Frederick Smith to 1802, 1803, Rev. Samuel Towle to 1819. 1820, Rev. George P. Miller, one year. 1827, Rev. John P. Herman to 1823. 1827, Rev. Charles A. Van Bleek to 1831. 1837, Rev. Charles F. Seldel, one year.

Pastors First Baptist Church, Newport, 1644 John Clarke M. D. Agent to England, 1652, died Apr. 20, 1676, 1652, Obadiah Holmes died Oct. 16, 1682, 1683, Richard Dingley removed to Charleston, S. C. 1694 William Peckham, died about 1762. 1724 John Comer resigned, died at Swanzy. 1731 John Callender, A. M. died Jan. 25, 1743 age 42. 1743, Edward Upham, A. M. removed to West Springfield, died 1797 age 87. 1771, Erasmus Kelley, died Nov. 7, 1784 age 36. 1784 Benj. Foster, D. D. died at New York of yellow-fever, Aug. 1788. 1790 Michael Eddy, died June 3, 1835 age 75. 1834 Arthur M. Ross, removed to Lonsdale, 1841, Joseph Smith, Samuel Adlam, —Barrows.

Queries.

8252. CRANSTON, SWEET—Thomas Cranston was bap. June 16, 1746, md. July 4, 1771, Ann Sweet. Would like parentage of Ann Sweet.—A. C.

8253. CARR—Would like ancestry of Abby Carr, who married Joseph Eldridge. Their daughter Alice married, about 1798, Thomas Cranston, son of Thomas and Ann (Sweet) Cranston.—A. C.

8254. SABIN—Who were the parents of Anna H. Sabin, who married Asa Johnson? He was born Sept. 5, 1783, d. Ap. 7, 1848, md. Ap. 2, 1807, Ann Sabin above mentioned.—A. C.

8255. GERRARD—Who were the ancestors of Susanna Gerrard who married Job Easton, June 10, 1750? They lived in Newport, R. I.—M. D.

8256. GUMBERT—Who was Rebecca Gumbert, of Newport, R. I., wife of John Edwards. They were married April 26, 1749.—M. D.

8257. GYLIE—Mary Gylie and John Nat were married November 13, 1745, at Newport, R. I. Who were their ancestors?—M. D.

8258. MUNCKS—Who was Daniel Muncks, of Newport, R. I., who married Elizabeth Simpson, Sept. 19, 1773?—M. D.

8259. LEUSE—Frederick Leuse was married in Newport, Mar. 1, 1846, to Hannah Burdick. Who were his ancestors?—W. V.

8260. CUPPITT—John Cuppitt, of Newport, R. I., was baptized, Trinity Church, April 12, 1730. Who were his ancestors?—S. E.

8261. BEERE—What was the maiden name of Sarah, wife of Henry Beere, of Newport, R. I.? She died Aug. 23, 1717, and was buried in the Clifton graveyard.—B. N.

8262. QUAYL—Who were the parents of Robert Quayl who married Judith Lodger, Sept. 13, 1713.—D. B.

8263. DENNIS—Capt. John Dennis sailed from Newport in 1756 and was never heard from. His father was Arthur Dennis of Minehead, Somerset Co., England. Would like to know more concerning the family in England.—A. D.

Mr. Gabriel Weis,

48 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Announces the opening on JULY 1st of a

BRANCH STORE,

at 121 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

For the Exhibition and Sale of Fine, Rare and Latest Books.

6-2-2w

Newport Social Index for 1915

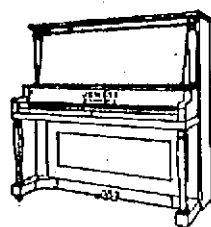
NOW READY

CARR'S,

211-213 Thames Street.

Phone 688

"Meet me at Barney's"



Jewett Pianos

Are becoming more popular in Newport every day. We have received four car loads this spring.

\$350

buys a Jewett. Come to day and see them.

BARNEY'S Music Store.

140 Thames Street

TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

At the Town Council of the town of New Shoreham, July 5th, 1915, application is made for a four months license to sell pure, spirituous, malted and fermented liquors at retail only, by the following named person:

ELWOOD A. BROWN, at the Manisses Hotel.

The Town Council of said New Shoreham will be in session at the Town Hall in said New Shoreham, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons objecting to the granting of the above application may be heard. All remonstrances to be filed on or before the time of hearing.

By order of the Town Council of New Shoreham.

EDWARD F. GRAMPLIN, Clerk.

7-10-3w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 25th, 1915.

Estate of Louis David otherwise known as Louis David.

PETITION in writing is made by Morris David, of said Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Louis David otherwise known as Louis David, a person of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the twentieth day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

7-10-3w

No. 1492

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business June 30, 1915.

ASSETS.

DOLLARS.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank) \$72,255 11

Overdrafts unsecured 3 15

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 110,000 00

Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged 71,810 00

Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank 10,000 00

Less amount unpaid 8,100 00

All other stocks, including premium on same 3,100 00

Banking house, furniture and fixtures 14,000 00

Due from Federal Reserve Bank 5,494 06

Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis 18,254 09

Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities 14,738 19

Exchanges for clearing houses 1,122 86

Fractional currency, nickels and cents 179 01

Notes of other National Banks 1,755 00

Federal Reserve Notes 20,524 51

Total coin and certificates 5,700 00

Legal-tender notes 5,700 00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer not more than 6 per cent. of circulation 1,000 00

Due from U. S. Treasurer 1,000 00

Total \$573,008 27

LIABILITIES.

DOLLARS.

Capital stock paid in 110,000 00

Surplus fund 50,000 00

Undivided profits, 19,112 16

Less current expenses 114 91

Interest and taxes paid 41,167 24

Circulating notes 110,000 00

Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit 1,700 00

Dividends unpaid 106,800 00

Individual deposits subject to certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 261,850 54

Cashier's checks 21 06

Cashier's check outstanding 2,315 73

Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days 278,755 37

Total \$573,008 27

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss: I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of July, 1915.

PACER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: William Stevens, Albert K. Sherman, William E. Dennis, Jr., Directors.

Newport National Bank.

Newport, R. I., June 30, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum has been declared payable to the depositors July 15, 1915.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1915—6-25-3w

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,

1005 Turks Head Building,

Providence, R. I.

MACKENZIE & WINSLOW, Inc.

Successors to H. L. Marsh & Co.

Hay, Grain, Feed, Salt and Poultry Supplies.

ELEVATOR, MARSH STREET,

STORE, 162 BROADWAY

Telephone, Elevator, 208

Store, 181

It Is Squarely Up To You

Death, taxes and a refrigerator in hot weather are three things you can't escape. Your time has come—your refrigerator time of course. Your digestion demands it

A Ranney Refrigerator

Will keep your food in a proper condition to introduce into your stomach and incidentally will keep your pocketbook from getting lean because of the overdrafts the ice man would make on it. Get one.

BIG SIZE \$16.50

LITTLE SIZE \$7.50

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Call for Help

In time of emergency, whether it be fire, illness, accident or of other nature, the TELEPHONE is the swiftest message to summons aid.

In any crisis the TELEPHONE will cover miles of country and secure aid in a flash.

If you are still without this safeguard in your home, order one now.

Providence

Telephone Co.

Contract Dept.

142 Spring Street



Savings Bank of Newport.

Newport, R. I.,

June 16, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Corporation of this Bank will be held at the banking room on Friday, July 16th, 1915, at 3.30 p. m.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

Money deposited on or before Saturday, July 17, 1915, commences to draw interest on that date.

NEWPORT CASINO

Concerts Every

Sunday Evening

Beginning at 8 o'clock

Admission to the Grounds During the Concert 25c.

Island Savings Bank.

A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum has been declared payable to the depositors July 15, 1915.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1915—6-25-3w

NEWPORT BEACH

OPENING

SATURDAY, JUNE 26

First Shore Dinner of the Season

Starting at Twelve O'Clock Noon and everyday thereafter

Regular Dinner 60 Cts—Special (with Lobster) 85 Cts.

DANCING

Opening of Dancing Pavilion Monday Afternoon, June 28

EVERY AFTERNOON

EVERY EVENING

MUSIC BY NEWPORT MANDOLIN BAND.

ADMISSION AFTERNOONS 10c.

ADMISSION EVENINGS LADIES 15c, GENTLEMEN 25c

BATHING SEASON IS NOW ON.

Temperature of water from 69 to 70 degrees.

Hot Salt Water Baths Open Saturday.

NEWPORT BEACH

Sheriff's Sale.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SO. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Newport, April 24th, A. D. 1915.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 2263 turned out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 28th day of April A. D. 1915, and returnable to the said Court October 10th A. D. 1915, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 15th day of March A. D. 1915, in favor of Rachel Greenwood of Mansfield in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts plaintiff, and against Caroline J. Brown and Benjamin F. Brown of Everett in the State of Massachusetts defendants, I have this day at 4 o'clock past 2 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, Caroline J. Brown and Benjamin F. Brown, had on the 3rd day of August A. D. 1914, in 17 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

Northerly on Van Zandt Ave. 100.45 feet; easterly on Hill Avenue 55.5 feet; southerly on other land of the grantor (Harriet F. Smith) 102.5 feet and westerly on land formerly of Herbert G. Tilley 51 feet. Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if so ordered.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

7-3-1w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SO. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Newport, April 24th, 1915.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 2263, issued out of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 10th day of March A. D. 1915, and returnable to the said Court May 10th A. D. 1915, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 15th day of February A. D. 1915, in favor of Thomas D. Wright of Pawtucket, plaintiff, and against Julius A. Pettie alias John Dow of Jamestown in said county defendant, I have this day at 4 o'clock past 2 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

Southerly one hundred and six and two-tenths feet on land of Elijah Anthony; easterly fifty feet on land now or formerly of Clara L. Allison; northerly one hundred and nine feet on land now or formerly of St. Wilcox; and westerly fifty feet on Clinton Avenue. Be the said measurement more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described, also all the right, title and interest of the within named defendant, in and to the certain building situate upon the wharf of the Enterprise Transportation Company in said town of Jamestown.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if so ordered.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

7-3-1w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 25th, 1915.

Estate of Gertrude Emily Troche.

PETITION in writing is made by Emily A. Walden, of said Newport, requesting that she, or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Gertrude Emily Troche, of said Newport, minor, under the age of fourteen years, daughter of said Emily A. Walden, and of Louis A. Troche, late of said Newport, deceased, and said petition is received and referred to the nineteenth day of July instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

7-3-3w

THE T. MUNFORD SEABURY CO.

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

It is a mighty good thing this world is as big as it is. Also a good many persons might feel cramped.

Summer Shoes, Dress AND Outing Shoes

In great variety. Special attention given children's foot wear wants.

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